

YOU'RE not a child any longer. You don't have to play grab bag when you buy sausage. Come to this place, and then you will be sure of the kind of sausage you are buying. We know what goes into it. You may depend upon the high quality of all our meats.

Strictly Cash Market F. H. Milks Phone 2

Table Safety

Among the features that make for the safety of the things you serve from your table is that they must be pure and are properly handled by your grocer.

We use the utmost care in handling our products, besides always trying to buy good goods, the quality of which cannot be questioned.

H. Petersen, GROCER
Phone No. 25

Columbia Grafonola and Columbia Records



You Will Instantly Feel at Home in Our Store

You will find the buying of a phonograph a most enjoyable experience because our every endeavor is to make you know the Columbia Grafonola as intimately and as thoroughly as we know it. We will put you in possession of facts you ought to know. Facts about reproduction of sound. Facts that explain Columbia Grafonola's purity of tone and facts about exclusive Columbia tone-leaves. We feel quite sure that if you knew all about the Columbia you would not permit another day to pass by without having one in your home.

Olaf Sorenson & Sons

Patronize the Merchants that Advertise, and tell them you saw their ad in the Avalanche—it identifies you.

POSTMASTER HUM DIED LAST SUNDAY OPERATION LAST WEEK RE- VEALED CANCER OF BLADDER.

Was Prominent Mason, Held Many Offices in Township and County.

Postmaster John F. Hum of this city passed away last Sunday at Mercy hospital, a few days after an abdominal operation, which revealed cancer of the bladder. The deceased had been suffering for many months but had kept his troubles quietly to himself, until he finally was forced to consult a physician. The disease had so far advanced that there was no opportunity to help him.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon and conducted by the officers and members of Grayling Lodge, F. & A. M. of which order the deceased was a past master. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Aaron Mitchell of the M. E. church.

In the death of Mr. Hum, Grayling loses one of its best known and much appreciated citizens. A great many of his years spent in Grayling have been given in public service. When first coming to this county he located at Frederic but was soon thereafter, in the year 1880, elected sheriff of the county and moved to Grayling, where he had since made his home. He was at one time supervisor of Grayling township and also filled every other office in the township; he was president of the village and member of the Village council, many years. For six years—1898—1904 he was foreman of the Salling-Hanson Co. mill. He resigned from the office of county treasurer about four years ago to accept the appointment of postmaster of this city, which official position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Hum was usually active in local affairs and gave public matters personal attention. He was a charter member of the Recreation club, with club house on the AuSable river, and was president at the time of his death. He was interested in outdoor life and enjoyed tramping the wilderness in the quest of wild game, and also fishing. He was a good companion and was well liked by his associates and friends. He was ever devoted to his family and always looked after their pleasures and comfort. In business relations he stood for the highest integrity and was ever ready to extend his aid in every worthy cause.

John F. Hum was born at Columbiana, Ohio, May 1, 1851. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Emma Pollis of Dayton, Ohio, in about the year 1880, and came to Frederic, this county, to make their home. The family moved to Grayling in the year 1884.

The deceased is survived by two sons, Harry of this city, and Sgt. Clyde Hum of the Ordnance department at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; a step-daughter, Mrs. Bessie Wetz of Dayton, Ohio; four brothers and two sisters.

Those from out of the city in attendance at the funeral were Clyde Hum, a son of the deceased, Watertown, Mass.; Charles Hum, Enon, Pa. and Elmer Hum, New Brighton, Pa., brothers of the deceased; Henry Reinher, a brother-in-law, of Columbiana, Ohio; Clarence Leland of Detroit and Frank Calkins, of Gaylord. Interment was in Elmwood cemetery, beside the body of his wife.

New Year's Greeting From Ransom Burgess.

Camp Custer, Mich.
Dec. 26, 1917.

Mr. O. P. Schumann, Grayling, Mich.
Dear sir:—Will take this occasion to thank the many friends in Grayling, who remembered me with Christmas cards. And although it is late for returning the Xmas greeting, I wish to extend them all my New Year greeting and hope that all may have a happy and prosperous New Year.

It is almost impossible to write each one a separate letter, and as they all know we will think of them all, while down here, the paper is a very good way in expressing our thanks.

To-day is a busy day here again as one bunch of men is just coming back from home after spending their 4 day furloughs, with friends and relatives. And another bunch is just getting ready to leave for home but I am not included in either bunch but will take mine later, providing nothing happens for in the Army, we never know what is coming up.

We had a very good Christmas dinner yesterday and then spent the evening with friends in town so in all had a Merry Xmas as I hope the folks did in Grayling.

Again wishing them all a happy and prosperous New Year. I remain
Yours truly,
Ransom Burgess.

Of course, persons resident in other counties may, if they want to, come and see the income tax man who will be at Grayling February 4 to 6 inclusive.

Pioneer Resident of Frederic Passed Away.

The death of Mr. J. C. Karnes of Frederic, which occurred at the home of his son, in this city, Wednesday of last week, marked the passing of one of the pioneer residents of Frederic Township.

The deceased was born February 11, 1837, in Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he spent the early part of his life, coming to Frederic about forty years ago, where he had since lived. In 1883 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Baker at Frederic, and to them were born two sons and two daughters. During the past eighteen years Mr. Karnes had been one of the progressive farmers of Crawford county, his farm being situated two miles west of Frederic.

Deceased had been ailing for the past two years with heart trouble, and before coming here for treatment four weeks ago, had been in the Samaritan hospital in Detroit. The funeral was held at Frederic Friday afternoon from the M. P. church, Rev. Terhune officiating. There are left to mourn the deceased, his wife and two sons and two daughters, Frank Karnes of this city, John of Detroit, Mrs. Gus Scholtz and Mrs. George Horton of Frederic, all of whom were in attendance at the funeral.

The deceased will be greatly missed in his home, and by his large circle of friends in Frederic and vicinity.

Mrs. Martha Hill.

The death of Mrs. Martha A. Hill at her home in this city last week Wednesday night, from pneumonia, was the occasion of a great deal of sadness among a large number of our people. Her long years spent in Grayling have been those of an ideal wife and mother. She took up her residence here following her marriage in 1884.

Her beautiful character won for her deep friendships from all who were so fortunate as to come within her circle. Since the death of her husband August 26, 1896, she has remained almost entirely within her home and it has been only upon extreme occasions that she was persuaded to go out. In spite of all this reticence, her list of intimate friends was greatly added to. Mrs. Hill was a devoted mother to her only son Harry, who by her perseverance and thrift she was able to rear to young manhood, a graduate of our schools and a credit to his mother and to the community in general. The two have lived together alone since the death of the husband and father, devoted to each other's comfort and welfare.

Martha Ann Dickson was born in Hemmison, Quebec, March 26, 1861. In 1884 she was united in marriage to Henry Hill, at Salem, Mass., and with her husband came at once to Grayling where she spent the remainder of her life. Three sons were born to this union, two of whom died in early childhood. The deceased is survived by her son Harry.

Mrs. Hill was a member of the Foresters, Rebekahs, and Macabees lodges and the Woman's Relief corps, many members of which were in attendance at the funeral.

The funeral services were held at the home and was largely attended. The casket was a bower of flowers. Rev. Aaron Mitchell preached a most eloquent funeral sermon. Interment was in Elmwood cemetery. Miss Irene Bagnall of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., a niece of the deceased was in attendance at the funeral.

Card of Thanks.

In appreciation of the many kindnesses bestowed during the illness and funeral of my mother, I hereby wish to extend my sincere thanks. Such friendly acts can never be forgotten. The several societies of which mother was a member, and many friends were generous in their bestowal of flowers, as well as their kind words and acts. If mother could speak she would join me in my gratitude; now I can only speak for both of us.
Sincerely yours,
Harry Hill.

Heard On The Field.

Lively, fellows, lively;
Get upon the line,
The enemy has flanked us
—And are coming all the time.
Lie down! forget the cactus,
You can pick them out at recall.
When the bugler plays his horn,
Fire faster, give them hell, boys.
Advance a hundred yards,
For God's sake keep down low, boys.
I know that it is hard,
Close in to the right and hurry,
Prepare to rush—rush double time—
That's right, use some "pep", boys,
And get upon the line.
Front rank, fix bayonets;
And rear rank do the same.
Come, laddie, be a soldier,
And play the soldier's game.
Charge bayonets, all together.
We cannot lose the time.
Now do things with a snap, boys,
And get upon the line.
Corp. R. H. Leach, Co. L,
125th Inf.

New line of heating stoves just arrived. Prices right. Open evenings. F. R. Deckrow. 12-20-17

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost is Small.

Deliveries of Liberty Loan Bonds.

To the Bank or Trust Company Addressed:

In view of the unavoidable delay in delivery of Liberty Bonds, we feel that you and your subscribers should be informed of the present status with respect to the several issues.

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN—3½%.
Coupon—Orders delivered to date with the exception of \$50 denomination, which are back-ordered pending the receipt of a further supply from Washington.

Registered—Delivered up to and including November 15. Interest checks have been mailed direct from Washington to registered owners covering interest due December 15, 1917.

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN CONVERTED—4%.
Coupon—Deliveries have been made with respect to requests for conversion filed with us November 8 to 12, inclusive.

(These bonds when received from Washington bear two coupons maturing December 15, 1917, one of which must be detached and cancelled before delivery, necessarily retarding the process.)

Registered—None received from Washington, but the Treasury department is arranging to mail interest checks direct to registered owners, even though the actual bonds have not been delivered.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN—4%.

Coupon—All bonds paid in full during the campaign have been delivered. Deliveries are now being made with respect to bonds paid in full November 15, where the allotment notice was promptly returned and properly executed. Deliveries are being made by cities, alphabetically. The first three bonds are disposed of except as to \$100 bonds, and seventy-five thousand pieces of this denomination are needed to fill back-orders.

The order of deliveries with respect to December 15 payments will be alphabetical by cities but the sequence of the letters will be determined by lot and announced later.

Registered—No registered bonds of this issue have as yet been received from Washington.

It has been estimated that more than twenty million pieces are required to make deliveries of bonds to the First and Second Liberty Loan subscribers including the 4% bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted. The preparation of these bonds comes at a time when the facilities of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington are heavily taxed because of increased demands for currency, revenue stamps, postage stamps, war savings certificate stamps, etc. Every effort is being made to meet the situation and we count on your co-operation in persuading subscribers to continue the exercise of patience.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO,
GOVERNMENT BOND DEPARTMENT.

Card of Thanks.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation is extended to the friends and neighbors for their kindness and aid during the illness and death of our husband and father.

Mrs. J. C. Karnes and family.

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes.

Services are held in the "Danebod" every Sunday. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Emil Kraus

The Best in Dry Goods, Shoes and Wearing Apparel

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

DAYS OF ECONOMY

Economy is the Key Note these days and this store is trying to conduce out transactions accordingly.

After full consideration we decided that the best is the cheapest and the family that plan their purchases with that in view will find that in the long run it is more saving to buy good hardware.

At the same time the better qualities cost but little more than the cheap, short-lived variety.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

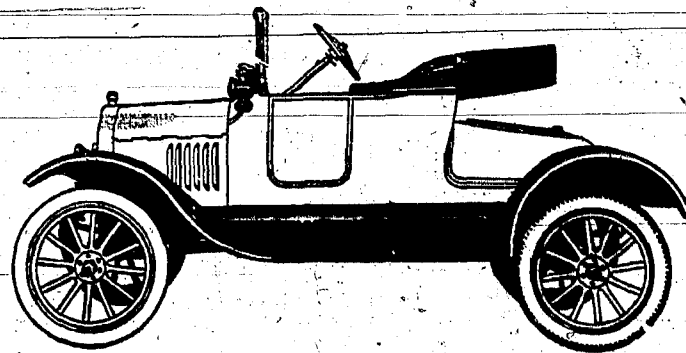
Hardware Department

Advertising Space in this Paper is a Good Buy for any Business Man

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

It is surely worth while to be the owner of a Ford Car, representing, as it does, the most direct and likewise the widest variety in service to users. Because of the profitable work Ford cars are doing for your neighbors, does it not appeal to you that a Ford car is your necessity? The prices are so reasonable and the cost to operate and maintain so small—think it over. Runabout, \$345; Touring Car, \$360; Coupelet, \$505; Town Car, \$595; Sedan, \$645; One-Ton Truck Chassis, \$600. These prices f. o. b. Detroit.

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Michigan.



LATEST EVENTS OF THE YEAR IN BRIEF

Progress of the War of Civilization Against Germany.

AMERICA ENTERS CONFLICT

Star of Russia Deposited and Radicals Seek Peace - Hindenburg Line Smashed by Allies and Trenches Invade Italy - Other Important Happenings of 1917.

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1-Germans defeated Russians in Galicia.
British transport *Vernia* sunk in Mediterranean.
Jan. 2-French transport *Reclus* of Russia captured and was succeeded by Prince Goltz.
British warship *Cornwallis* sunk by torpedo.
Jan. 4-Japanese battleship *Tokushima* destroyed by explosion; 153 killed.
Jan. 22-President Wilson, addressing Congress, gave outline of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be concluded.
Jan. 23-Destroyers fought two engagements in North Sea, the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.
Jan. 25-Germans captured French trenches on Hill 50, Verdun region.
British auxiliary cruiser *Laurel* sunk by mine; 50 lives lost.
French transport *Alma* sunk by torpedo; 141 lost.
Jan. 27-American announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined blockade of United States and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.
Feb. 1-United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson dismissed Ambassador Gerard.
Feb. 4-Germans captured American ship *Albatross* and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.
Feb. 5-Belgian relief ship *Kruse* sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.
Feb. 7-Anchor line California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost on California.
Feb. 10-American ship *Wilson* refused parole sought by Germany.
Feb. 11-American ship *Lyman* at Law destroyed by German submarine; 100 lives lost.
Feb. 12-Germans announced period of grace for all vessels in "barred zones" and expired.
Feb. 13-British smashed German lines on both sides of Ancre river.
Feb. 14-U. S. sent peremptory demand to Germany for release of *Yarrowdale* prisoners.
Feb. 15-German submarine sank Italian transport *Yarrowdale*, killing woman and child.
Feb. 16-Germans freed the *Yarrowdale* prisoners.
Feb. 23-German submarine sank *Cunard* *Laconia* off Irish coast; 12 lost, including Mrs. E. W. Burton, daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.
Feb. 24-Germans destroyed French ship *British* and German destroyers fought in English Channel.
Feb. 26-President Wilson asked Congress to grant him powers to protect American ships.
Feb. 27-British took *Kut-el-Amara* from Turkey.
Feb. 28-Germans captured Broadstairs and Margate, killing woman and child.
Feb. 29-U. S. government revealed German plot to join with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States.
March 1-Germans captured and burned villages in Ancre region.
March 2-Germans captured 106 lost.
March 3-Germans announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter without warning.
March 4-Austrian attack east of Gorizia repulsed with great losses.
March 5-Austria informed U. S. it had declared German submarine warfare program.
March 6-German-Hindenburg plot to invade China revealed by arrests in New York.
March 9-President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.
March 11-Austria informed U. S. it had declared German submarine warfare program.
March 12-Revolution began in Petrograd.
Germans abandoned main defensive system east of Bapaume.
American steamer *Algonquin* torpedoed without warning.
March 13-China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Russian Imperial cabinet deposed by Duma.
March 14-Germans in great retreat along Somme.
March 15-Czar Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.
March 16-Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatic Turkey.
March 17-British took Bapaume and French took Cambrai.
March 18-Zeppelins raided London; one shot down near Compiegne, France.
March 19-British cabinet resigned.
March 18-American freighters *Viktoria*, *City* of Memphis and *Illinois*, sunk by German submarine.
March 20-British advanced 10 miles on Somme front and took Peronne, Chaunelles and Noy.
March 19-Germans made new force drive at Arras, but were repulsed with enormous losses.
March 20-New French cabinet.
March 21-British took forty more towns in France.
American steamer *Headton* sunk without warning by German submarine; 21 of crew killed.
March 22-French occupied Folembay and La Foulle, killing woman and child.
March 23-New Russian government in Petrograd.
April 1-British captured Bay, Verdun, and other towns.
April 2-French outburst of vengeance and *Lafayette*.
April 3-German ship *Albatross* sunk by German submarine off French coast; 19 of crew killed.
April 4-President Wilson, addressing special session of Congress, asked for resolution that state of war in existence between U. S. and Germany, and called for co-operation with allies to defeat German autocracy.
April 4-Torpedoed German ship *Albatross* in state of war between U. S. and Germany by vote of 22 to 6.
April 5-President Wilson signed resolution by vote of 22 to 6.
April 6-President Wilson called on American people to support the war.
April 7-Germans captured *Cornwallis*, *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
May 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
June 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
July 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
August 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
September 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
October 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
November 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
December 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
January 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
February 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 4-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 5-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 6-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 7-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 8-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 9-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 10-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 11-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 12-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 13-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 14-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 15-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 16-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 17-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 18-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 19-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 20-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 21-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 22-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 23-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 24-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 25-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 26-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 27-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 28-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 29-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
March 30-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 1-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 2-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.
April 3-Germans captured *Albatross* and *Laconia*.

PRESIDENT TAKES OVER RAILROADS

Names McAdoo as Director General for All Lines in United States.

EARNINGS TO BE GUARANTEED

Action, Which Affects Also Coastwise, Lake and River Steamship Properties, Taken as a War Measure.

Washington, President Wilson, under his war powers, has assumed possession and control of all the railroads and steamship lines within the United States.

The president issued a proclamation invoking his war authority to take over the railroads and appointing Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to the position of director general of railroads.

Mr. McAdoo will remain secretary of the treasury, and in his dual role will be the most powerful official in the nation except the president.

The railroads will continue to be operated by their respective corporations under the direction of Mr. McAdoo, and the primary function of the lines will become the transportation of troops and war supplies and materials, to which all other service will be subordinated.

Properties Which Are Taken. The properties that will pass into the control of the government are:

All railroads, comprising 260,000 miles of lines, valued at \$17,000,000,000.

All coastwise, lake and river steamship lines.

All terminals, terminal companies, and terminal associations.

The Pullman company's sleeping cars and parlor cars.

The "pockets" and other concerns' private cars.

All railroad elevators and warehouses.

All railroad telegraph and telephone lines.

All interurban electric lines carrying freight only.

Street Car Lines Exempt. The president will not take over at this time street car or local passenger carrying interurban electric lines, but he provides in his proclamation that by subsequent order he may take possession of any such lines found desirable, including subways and tunnels.

The proclamation does not specifically mention express companies, but the language of the proclamation, in which there appear the words, "and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such system," would seem to include these companies.

Guarantee of Fair Profit. The government guarantees to the stockholders of each of the railroads a profit equal at least to the average profits of the road during the fiscal years of 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Taking all the roads of the country as a basis the general average was 5.21 per cent on their total capital investment.

The president says that he will ask congress to provide for the guarantee of fair earnings to the owners of the properties, and he adds:

"Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the several railway systems."

McAdoo to Negotiate. Director General McAdoo is instructed to negotiate with the railroads immediately agreements providing for a compensation to the owners of the properties amounting to the average net profit divided by each company during the three-year pre-war period, these agreements to be submitted to the president for action in connection with the legislation asked of congress.

Bondholders and other security holders are to have the same return on their investment they received during the pre-war period and other creditors are to receive their due with rights unimpaired.

The president takes possession of the railroads executive order under the authority conferred upon him by a provision of army appropriation act of August 30, 1916, which follows:

"The president in time of war is empowered, through the secretary of war, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or of the parts thereof, and to utilize the same to the exclusion, as far as may be necessary, of all other traffic for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with emergency as may be deemed or desirable."

Cut Messenger Traffic. The government will be required to provide the railroads with approximately \$1,000,000, it is estimated, for the expansion and building of new terminals, stations of trackage and additional freight stock.

Government control will also entail a general thing of rolling stock to the centers of war industry to relieve the congestion of transportation of war materials. Hundreds of engines and thousands of cars will be sent from western and northern roads to eastern territory. The 50 per cent of the war supplies being produced.

Passenger traffic is scheduled to be greatly curtailed. On western roads

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

"A Great National Necessity Dictated the Action. I Was Not at Liberty to Abstain From It."

By WOODROW WILSON.

I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so. This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation system of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control.

The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the government in this all important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize. Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings.

Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffered from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them the full authority of the government must be substituted. The government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

The public interest must be first served, and in addition the financial interests of the government and the financial interests of the railroads must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railroads need not, then, interfere with the borrowings of the government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage.

Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems. Immediately upon the reassembling of congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given: First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government; and second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917; and I am entirely confident that the congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment.

The secretary of war and I are agreed that, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as secretary of the treasury will enable him to co-ordinate with the other members of the many financial interests, which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements.

The government of the United States is the only great government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do anything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration it would certainly have been accomplished; but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor. Now that it is demonstrated, and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it.

this curtailment will be marked. Competition in passenger traffic between Chicago and St. Paul and Chicago and the Pacific coast, for example, will be abolished. This will mean the withdrawal of many trains.

Why Course Was Taken. In a statement accompanying the proclamation President Wilson says that he takes this radical action "because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so."

In making in the shortest possible time all the material resources of the nation for the conduct of the war the railroads, says the president, must be organized, co-ordinated, and employed under a single authority.

The attempt of the railroads themselves to provide this single authority and simplified organization in the existing railroads war board and its special operating committee has proved a failure because of physical limitations, although the president pays high tribute to the ability and zeal of the five rail executives whose efforts have been devoted to the task.

The organization effected by the railroads war board will be the foundation upon which Director General McAdoo will build the structure of government control. It is not unlikely that some, if not all of the members of the war board, will be associated with Mr. McAdoo in administering the management of the unified lines.

In his statement the president refers to the defects of the system of unification attempted under private control. Several railroads have suffered financially and physically from carrying out the orders of the war board, which required them to be utilized in extremely unprofitable transportation in order that the transportation of war materials might be facilitated.

Need Fear No Losses. Under government control no railroad will incur such losses. The railroads will not be interested in what class of traffic they handle, will not care whether it is profitable or unprofitable. If it is unprofitable the loss will be made good by the government, for the government assures the stockholders the return on their investment they enjoyed (on the annual average) for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

Under government control the railroads are to be assisted in obtaining the capital necessary to finance the vast extensions of trackage and terminals and the building of additional locomotives and cars made imperative by the demands of war.

The president says that under government control "the financial earnings of the railroads need not then interfere with the borrowings of the government." Railroad investments are to be made attractive to investors by the government guarantee. Eventually a loan may be made by the government to the railroads.

It is said, however, in the selection of Mr. McAdoo for director general of railroads that there lies the greatest promise of government assistance to the railroads in financing their operations and extensions.

Interest have gone out of them. Through many years of conscientious work the home maker does not quite realize her plight, yet all this time she suffers from a growing suspicion that life is not acquiring for her the values which she expected, that for her, it is bringing no widening of sphere or of outlook. In a vague unanalyzed way, says a writer in the New Republic, she feels the inexorable effects of child training and housekeeping upon her own mental life and powers.

Earning and Spending. Earning money keeps some men from their wives. Spending money drives some women farther away from their husbands. The proper way is for husband and wife to earn together and spend together.

Wanted Company. Professor (in chem. lab.)—"This is a very explosive substance and it might blow us all sky-high. Come closer, gentlemen, so you may be better able to follow me."

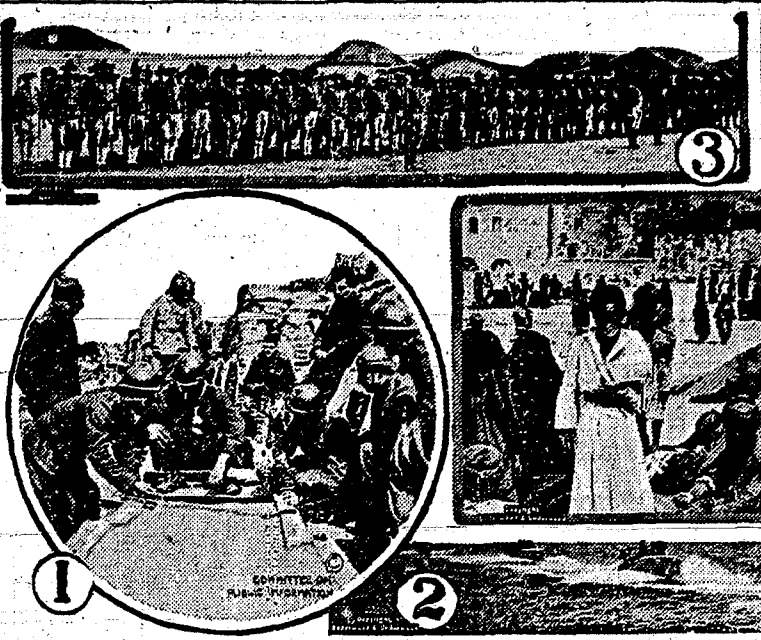
A loan fund of \$10,000 for helping poor students is one of the features of Henry Kendall college, in Oklahoma. No more than \$200 a year is lent to any student. The borrower must be a high school graduate.

Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold, iron, lead, magnesium, molybdenum, phosphorus, potassium, silicon, silver, tungsten and zinc are all found in the state of Queensland. Platinum is found, but in small quantities.

Miss Elizabeth Clark is the pioneer woman boarding officer of the United States immigration service. She is attached to the San Francisco district and is compelled to board all incoming foreign vessels that arrive at that port.

General tide tables for 1918 have been published by the United States coast and geodetic survey. The figures given cover the entire maritime world, and embrace full predictions for all tides at 81 ports, and tidal differences for several thousand stations.

An attachment for motion picture projectors has been invented that automatically displays captions or other inscriptions on screens at the right time without interfering with pictures themselves.



1—Belgian engineers repairing a roadway over which heavy guns are moved. 2—Flotilla of Italian submarine chasers operating in the upper Adriatic. 3—Regiment of Cuban infantry in training in an American camp. 4—Scene in Bethlehem, birthplace of Christ, now occupied by the British forces in Palestine.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Wilson's Assumption of Control of Railroads Is Long Step Toward Efficiency.

GREAT POWERS FOR M'ADOO

Secretary Baker—Prodded by Senate Committee—Teutonic Peace Suggestions Made by Count Czernin in Reply to the Russian Bolshevik Proposals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great event of the week, for the United States and, indirectly, for the world, was President Wilson's action in assuming control of the railroads and steamship lines within the borders of this country. This step, Mr. Wilson said, had become imperatively necessary because this is a war of resources no less than of men, and in order that the resources of America be completely mobilized the transportation systems of the country must be organized and operated under a single authority.

This single authority is William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, who was appointed director general because, as the president expressed it, "his practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and his authority as secretary of the treasury enables him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved."

Mr. McAdoo assumed control at noon Friday. Not only rail and steamship lines are included in the president's proclamation, but also all terminals, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and cars, railroad elevators and warehouses, railroad telegraph and telephone lines and interurban electric lines carrying freight only. Stockholders of railroads are guaranteed a profit of at least to the average profits during the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1917, which will be about 5.21 per cent on the capital investment.

Step Is Generally Commended. General and hearty approval was given President Wilson's action, alike by railway officials, financiers and the public.

The first named gave assurance of their earnest co-operation with Director General McAdoo, and in nearly every instance declared their belief that the plan adopted would be entirely satisfactory. They had known for some time that some such thing must be done, for the committee of executives that has been in charge measures directing the operation of railroads, though doing excellent and disinterested work, had been unable to solve the problem of equitable distribution of earnings. Complete unity of operation will permit of this, and will result in more efficient conduct than has been possible heretofore.

It is probable that, under Mr. McAdoo's direction, competition for earnings being eliminated, many competing trains will be withdrawn and passenger traffic will be largely curtailed. There will be a general shifting of rolling stock and much freight equipment will be sent to eastern territory from the South and West to relieve the congestion of transportation of war materials. Naturally, everything else will be subordinated to the war needs of the nation. It is not unlikely that passenger rates will be raised to three cents a mile.

The one element of the population that may not entirely approve of government control is the railway Brotherhoods. Their opportunity to enforce by strike their demands for increased pay has vanished, though it is only fair to assume that their loyalty and patriotism would not have permitted them to tie up the country's transportation. The heads of the Brotherhoods were called to the White House to confer with the president on their requests for higher wages. The increases asked average about 40 per cent. What the government will grant of course is not yet known. In this

matter, as to all others, Director McAdoo has plenary powers. Indeed, next to the president, he is now the most powerful official in the nation, his authority being paramount to that of the Interstate Commerce commission and the state railway commission. He can revise rates, determine dividends and even discharge and appoint directors and other officials.

Senate Committee Prods Baker. Bureaucratic methods and the red tape in which they are entangled were rather mercilessly exposed in the inquiry conducted by the senate committee on military affairs, and as one result the committee did precisely what President Wilson successfully opposed last summer when he defeated the plan to create a congressional committee on the conduct of the war. After hearing that more than 20,000 men in the army camps are without overcoats and nearly 47,000 without winter blouses, the committee adopted a resolution asking Secretary Baker to supply these deficiencies at once and to permit camp commanders to cut the red tape and purchase the garments wherever possible. The secretary of war also was requested to ascertain whether any other serious shortages existed and if so, to obtain the supplies at once. Mr. Baker said he would like the action requested.

The committee has been finding out a great many things that explain much of the expending and pouring down of the exchequer's money on uniforms, munitions and other supplies, and the good effects of the investigation are already apparent in the speeding up that is being shown.

Without betraying government plans, it may be said that arrangements are being made to devote a great part of Chicago's manufacturing resources to the making of large caliber guns and finished shells. It was stated a local director of munitions might be appointed to apportion the war contracts.

Another event of importance in Chicago important to the whole country was the definite settlement, during the war, of all labor troubles at the stockyards. Through the efforts of government officials an agreement was reached that there shall be no more strikes or lockouts and that all differences that cannot be adjusted by the companies' general managers shall be referred to the United States administrator, whose decision shall be final. John E. Williams of Streator, famed for his success in handling labor troubles, was appointed administrator by Secretary of Labor Wilson. It is understood that the agreement reached in this case represents the policy the government intends to pursue in all pending labor disputes that affect the making or handling of war supplies. Union labor won a big point at Chicago in that the agreement provides that the men and women at the stockyards can belong to unions if they so desire.

Conscription of labor to build ships was suggested by Senators Sherman, Nelson and Bankhead when Vice Chairman Stevens of the shipping board told the senate-commerce committee that between 200,000 and 300,000 more men were needed to complete the board's program within the next year. Mr. Stevens, however, contended that conscription of labor would never be accepted by the American people.

Christmas Peace Offer. Kaiser Wilhelm did not make his predicted Christmas peace offer. He did, however, deliver another of his bombastic proclamations to his armies, in which he gave the German soldiers high praise and added the statement that if his enemies would not consent to such peace terms as he has suggested in the past, Germany's iron fist and flaming sword would compel them to yield. At the same time Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was telling the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk that the central powers were resolved to sign terms immediately which will terminate the war on conditions that will be just to all belligerents, without forcible annexations and indemnities. They approved, he said, of the basic principles uttered by the Russian delegates, but insisted these proposals could be realized only if all the belligerents obligated themselves to adhere to the terms of such a peace. He said Germany could not allow the right of self-determination of control to be applied in her colonial possessions.

The spirit of the Italians is high and help from France and Great Britain is steadily flowing to them.

Apparently Von Hindenburg had not yet found the soft spot on the west front at which to strike, for the only serious attack the Germans made there was in the Verdun sector east of the Meuse. Five successive assaults were made, but the French beat them all off with heavy loss to the enemy.

Alarmed by the growing strength of the minority Socialists in Germany, that branch of the party that refuses to follow Scheidemann and that persistently attacks the war program of the government, the Kaiser caused the arrest on Christmas eve of more than 300 members of the faction in a large number of cities.

Another shakeup in the British admiralty started with the retirement of Admiral Jellicoe from the post of first sea lord. He is succeeded by Vice Admiral Wemyss.

The senate lost a valuable and hard-working member last week in the death of Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. He died in the hospital, suddenly.

London—Thirteen officers and 180 men were lost in the sinking of three British destroyers by torpedoes or mines off the Dutch coast on one night last week, the admiralty announces.

This incident has been generally known here, although only just announced officially.

Whether correctly or not, the suppression of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as first sea lord is popularly believed to have been the direct sequel of the loss of the three British destroyers near the Dutch coast.

Wreck Delays Soldiers' Vacation. Camp Custer, Battle Creek—Because of a freight wreck on the Michigan Central railroad between Kalamazoo and Niles, following which trains were either suspended or diverted to other routes, thousands of Custer soldiers, starting on the first of a four-day leave, were unable to get out of the city and many of them were compelled to return to camp and wait a day. Forty-two freight cars were piled up in the wreck and traffic was completely tied up.

Rail Facilities to Be Pooled. Detroit—Terminal facilities in and near Detroit will be pooled and used as a single unit as a result of the government taking over the nation's railroads. Passenger schedules will in all probability remain unchanged, although it is expected by Detroit railroad officials that certain changes will be effected to eliminate competition in passenger service. In this way passengers will be transported most efficiently and by the most direct routes. This will expedite war shipments.

QUAKE DESTROYS GUATEMALA CITY

CAPITAL OF SOUTH AMERICAN
REPUBLIC IS REPORTED
COMPLETELY RUINED.

80,000 PEOPLE ARE HOMELESS

Shocks Have Been Prevalent Since
Christmas Day—Martial
Law Is Declared.

San Salvador—Guatemala City, capital of the republic of Guatemala, has been completely destroyed by an earthquake. Many persons were killed in the disaster, some in their homes and others in the streets.

Colon theater, which was filled with people, collapsed. There were many casualties among the audience. Various hospitals, asylums and the prisons were badly damaged and many patients and prisoners were killed.

The railroad station, sugar mills, postoffice, the American and British legations, United States consulate and all the churches in the city have been leveled.

Deep fissures opened in the middle of the city.

The inhabitants, in panic, have fled from the capital. More than 80,000 persons are homeless. The stock of provisions in the city is scant and aid is required promptly.

Earthquakes have been prevalent in Guatemala since the day after Christmas, when shocks were general throughout the republic. With each recurrent shock damage in Guatemala City, the capital of the republic, has grown more extensive.

On December 27 it was reported that from 10 to 40 persons had been killed in disturbances of the previous night, while dispatches of Friday and Saturday indicated that 80 per cent of Guatemala City had been demolished and that thousands of persons were homeless.

Martial law has been declared and good order was said to be prevailing.

Guatemala has been the scene of many disasters, the result of earthquakes. Since settlement of the country in 1522 there have been more than 50 volcanic eruptions and in excess of 200 earthquakes.

The original Guatemala City was destroyed in 1541 and 8,000 inhabitants were killed by a deluge of water from a nearby volcano, which was rent by an earthquake.

The second capital was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773. Houses of the present capital were built low in consequence of the liability to earthquakes.

Guatemala City has a population of nearly 100,000.

GERMAN REGISTRATION FEB. 4

Subjects of Kaiser to Be Listed by
Police and Postmasters.

Washington—The week of February 4 has been set aside by the department of justice for registration of the half million un-naturalized Germans in the United States by police and postmasters. In pursuance of President Wilson's alien enemy proclamation directing this action, as a means of minimizing danger from enemy sympathizers in the United States.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Orders do not apply to German women, nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as alien enemies by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not required to register.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business, relatives and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or postmaster. Violation of the regulations will be punishable by imprisonment for the war.

Agency for TANLAC

The Great Family Remedy
STOCK ALWAYS FRESH

Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

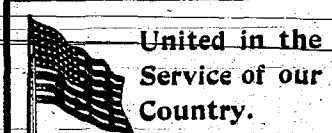
Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 3



United in the
Service of our
Country.

SHERIFF CODY and his deputies have been warned that authorities at Atlanta, found ground-glass in Maple-Flake breakfast food, in that town. Deputy Frank May notified the local merchants to be on the lookout for such practices. About the only food safe to bank on these days is a cocoanut and a hammer, and even these might have been tapped and German poison inserted. The time is not far distant when even the half-hearted German sympathizer is no longer going to be tolerated. Some of these "patriots" are going to get a wallop on the end of the jaw some of these fine days when their talk becomes no longer tolerable. It should make no difference WHY we are in war or HOW we got there—the fact is WE ARE AT WAR AGAINST GERMAN, and any man or woman who dares to lay any straw in the way of our success. This seems to be the general sentiment among persons heard discussing this subject.

DuPonters Attend "Safety" Meeting.

A "Safety first" exhibit was given by E. I. DuPont de Nemours & company for the benefit of their local employees and their families New Year's afternoon, in the Opera house. Every seat was occupied and persons were standing and it is reported that a few who were unable to find seats, went away.

Supt. C. M. Morfit acted as chairman and opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, assuring the DuPont employees that he is heartily in accord with the efforts of the company in trying to protect life and property by carefulness on the part of the workman. He mentioned a few faults that are common practices but often hazardous. C. T. Clark, manager of the Bay City and Grayling plants, was present and said some good things for the Red Cross, Liberty bonds and "safety" practices. He was given a great ovation by the crowd when he appeared upon the platform, showing his popularity among the men. Mr. Reed, a "safety" engineer of Wilmington, Delaware, presented a number of moving pictures portraying many careless practices and their dreadful results. The pictures were highly interesting and convincing. The "safety" campaigns that are being conducted by the company are no doubt doing wonderful work in the way of decreasing the number of casualties among the employees of that firm. Mr. Reed stated the loss of life out of the 50,000 men employed by the company had been reduced from 35 in one year to five during the last year. Monetary losses may easily be paid but the loss of limbs, eyes, or life, can never be replaced, and the DuPont company feel that they cannot afford to lose valuable men thru careless accidents and further no man can afford to go thru life maimed and possibly a helpless cripple. Nor can any family afford to lose a husband or a father or others who may be near and dear to them just because someone was careless. The question is a vital one to every living person today—safety may well be practiced in the drawing room as well as in the factory. Mr. Reed supplemented his remarks by extending new year greetings on behalf of the head officers of the company from Wilmington, Del., to the employees in Grayling—members of the great "DuPont family".

Manager Olson of the Opera house did his bit at this meeting by contributing the five reel picture "The Hidden Children" much to the pleasure of the audience.

Business success depends on good management; efficient loyal workers, from the head of the firm down to the messengers; and freedom from outside interference.

Where Do You Stand? Someone has divided mankind into four classes—those who consistently do less than is expected of them; those who do what is expected of them; those who do more than is expected of them; and those who do things without having to be told. And finally, those who have the magnetic power of inspiring others to do things.

All the failures in this world are recruited from the first class. The second class comprises those who scrape along in some form of drudgery or backwork. Men of the third class are always in great demand in the factory and in the office, but the fourth class represents the highest rung in the ladder of success.

In the world of industry the fourth class is attained by the diligent few who have caught the spirit of their task and are able to impart it to the men under them. They are the men who, without being slave drivers, are able to increase the output of an industrial plant.—Industrial Commerce, Nov. 2, 1918.

BRITISH VESSELS WORK FOR ALLIES

Merchant Marine Is First Line of Naval Defense in This War.

ARE FEEDING MANY LANDS

English Freighters Fight U-Boats While Neutral Craft Ply to Safe Zones—Half Tonnage Working for France Sent by England.

London.—An analysis of the present status of Great Britain's merchant fleet as affected by the war will indicate more clearly than any statement heretofore issued the extent to which the merchant marine has been absorbed into national service under the immediate control of the government. There is no more emphatic proof of the measure in which England has placed her resources at the disposal of the war cause than this analysis of the merchant fleet's disposition. British ships are working for France, for Italy, for the unfortunate neutral states that would be threatened with starvation if the allies did not help to keep them alive. Troops, munitions, equipment, food supplies have been brought from all quarters of the world in British ships, not exclusively for British consumption, but for all of Britain's allies and for neutrals. Without the British merchant marine the world's international commerce would be almost at a standstill.

A famous authority on shipping and naval affairs recently pointed out that the merchant marine has become the first line of naval defense in this war; and it is literally true. A majority of merchant ships are now armed, and therefore take the same chances as warships. They are attacked by the enemy on sight and they fight the enemy on sight.

Keep Out of Danger.

Neutral vessels have sought the less dangerous zones of operation and ply their trade in waters far from the German submarine bases, where they may reasonably be certain to remain unmolested. To the British merchant fleet is left the uncomfortable duty of serving in those waters where submarines are thickest, where mines are strewn, where the Germans show the least concern for humanity, where every hour and every mile represents the serious chance of death and destruction.

The French ministry of mercantile marine has issued a statement which sets forth the condition of the French merchant fleet. It is stated that the French merchant marine amounts to \$4,107,000 tons, of which \$1,400,000 tons has been loaned to France by Great Britain. Thus it appears that half the tonnage working for France is furnished by Great Britain. This is particularly interesting in view of the well-known fact that French shipping has been dealt with rather tenderly by the German submarines.

The greatest of French shipping corporations has been particularly fortunate in this regard; and a curious explanation of the fact is current in both France and England. It is that this corporation represents a large investment by one of the most powerful and influential religious orders of the Roman Catholic, and that the Germans have made it a policy not unnecessarily to give offense in this quarter. Secondly, it is a matter of record that certain French ships are always permitted to escape, while other vessels in the same waters are invariably attacked.

Almost Cut Off.

France is now almost as completely cut off from the privilege of commerce with her neighbors by land as is Great Britain. To put it in the reverse, she is almost as dependable on shipping as England. Before the war, according to the French ministry of marine, France imported by land 18,000,000 tons annually, while last year her imports by land amounted to only 1,000,000. Inasmuch as the total of imports in 1918 was 44,000,000 tons, the proportion received by land is very small indeed. Inasmuch as France is at present much less capable of living within itself than is England, by reason of the necessity particularly to import metals and coal, it may fairly be said that France is even more dependent upon maintaining her touch with the sea than is England.

The French government is co-operating with England in every possible way to increase the production of new tonnage, but France's contribution must necessarily be small compared to those of England and the United States.

The French ministry of marine said that Great Britain would shortly have to recall a part of the 700 vessels which she had lent to France. British needs are increasing rapidly, and no vessel will be recalled from the service of an ally unless it is agreed between the two countries that it is more necessary to England than to the ally.

The British nation before the war was importing 58,000,000 tons of goods a year, which fell to 43,000,000 tons in 1918 and will be considerably further reduced this year. Before the war foodstuffs represented less than 25 percent of the imports; in 1918 two-thirds of all imports consisted of foodstuffs, munitions of war and the manufacture of war supplies.

Bad Habits.

Those who breakfast at eight o'clock or later, lunch at twelve and have dinner at six are almost certain to be troubled with indigestion. They do not allow time for one meal to digest before taking another. Not less than five hours should elapse between meals. If you are troubled with indigestion correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets, and you may reasonably hope for a quick recovery. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Obtainable everywhere.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF FIRST-AID WORK BY RED CROSS MEN

An American Pictures Scenes in Subway Dressing Station Near Trenches.

SURGEONS LABOR ENDLESSLY

Captain, Priest, Private and German Lad, All Dying, Get Tender Care From Overworked Hospital and Ambulance Aids.

The work of the Red Cross surgeons and stretcher bearers at the front in France was never more vividly illustrated than in a recent letter forwarded to America. It was written by Philip O. Mills to Mr. Elliot Norton, head of the Volunteer Motor Ambulance corps which Mr. Mills was serving. The communication was private, but was made public because of the clearness with which it sets forth the scenes amid which the surgeons and ambulance workers labor, day after day. The text follows:

"Tonight I am sitting in a small underground cellar of a public building, acting as a sort of timekeeper for our cars (ambulances) going up to our

head in a bucket of water. He turns to the wounded man, gently feels his nose, lifts up his closed eyelids, and at his nod the stretcher is again lifted and the wounded man is carried into the operating room, and soon after into the little room of sorrows.

"In answer to my eager question, the surgeon shakes his head.

"Not a chance."

"A bandage and I gather the soldier's belongings from his clothes to be sent to his wife, but even we have to stop for a few minutes after we see the photograph of his wife and their two little children.

"An hour later, as our night's work is slackening up and several cars have driven up and been unloaded, the surgeon comes in from the little room and says something to the bandage men. Two of them get a stretcher, and in a moment the 'blesse' from Belleville comes past us with a sheet over him. They lay him down at the other end of the room and another bandage man begins rolling and tying him in burial for burial. As I look he changes to a shapeless log. Then, out to the dead wagon with it.

"Soon after, I go into the little ward again to see how the others are coming through the night, and am glad to see them all quieted down. Even the little German seems in less pain, though his breathing still shakes the heavy bed he lies on.

"Through a chink I see that day is beginning to break, and I hear the chief's car coming in from the sap,



Red Cross surgeons and orderlies give first aid to wounded in little underground dressing stations in the front-line trenches. War records show that as many Red Cross men are killed by enemy fire as regular soldiers in the trenches. Red Cross field service is not a pastime.

most dangerous post, and handling the reserve cars for wounded in the town itself. The whole world is passing here—French, Americans, living, wounded and dying.

"A long, heavily arched corridor, with stone steps leading down to it, two compartments off to one side, lined with wire bins, where our reserve men and a few French bandage men (stretcher bearers) are lying on their stained stretchers, some snoring; beyond, a door that leads to a little sick ward—the most pathetic little room I have ever seen—with four beds of different sizes and kinds on one side, and six on the other, taken, evidently, from the ruined houses near by; and one tired infirmier (hospital attendant) to tend and soothe the wounded and dying.

"In the best nearest the door a French priest, shot through the lungs, with pneumonia setting in, his black beard pointing straight up, whispering for water.

"Next to him a little German lad, hardly nineteen, and small, with about six hours to live, calling—sometimes screaming—for his mother, and then for water.

"Next to him a French captain of infantry, his arm off at the shoulder and his head wounded—weak, dying, but smiling.

"And next to him a tirailleur (infantryman) in distress calling on his colonel to charge the Germans.

"The infirmier is going from one to the other, soothing and waiting on each in turn. He asks me what the German is saying, and I tell him he is calling for his mother.

"Ah, this is a sad war! he says, as he goes over to help the poor lad's hand.

"A bandage man comes in with a message: A 'blesse' (a wounded man) at Belleville—very serious.

"This is a reserve car call, so one rushes out, and is gone like a gray ghost down the ruined street, making all the speed his driver can—no easy matter—with no lights. In twenty minutes he is back. The bandage men go out. They come in again bearing the wounded man on a stretcher and place it on the floor. One of them, who is a priest, leans over him and asks his name, and his town. On answer to the question what his wife's name is, he whispers 'Alice,' while on the other side another bandage man is slitting the clothes from his body—and a shiver with the pity of it at the sight I see.

"The surgeon comes out of his little operating room. Weary with the night's tragic work—after so many, many other, tragic nights—he douses

HOW \$100,000,000 FUND WILL BE SPENT

Red Cross Chairman Tells Of War Relief Plans

The way in which the Red Cross war council plans to expend the \$100,000,000 fund which is being raised was explained by Henry P. Davison, chairman, in a letter from him to the Red Cross.

The purpose to use the bulk of the fund in the purchase of necessary supplies was made clear in Mr. Davison's letter. He gave assurance that "only a small percentage of each dollar contributed would be required to carry the relief to its destination," because of the volunteer character of the best American talent in medicine, sanitation, transportation, construction, welfare work, purchasing, commercial business, accounting and along other lines.

Base hospitals will continue to be organized, to be turned over to the army at once for service in France. Units for military and naval mobilization camps will be provided. Supplies must be purchased, collected, transported and stored. Hospital ships are to be bought, equipped and manned. A sanitary engineering corps will be formed. The extent of all this preparation cannot now be estimated. Mr. Davison said, because no one knows whether one or two million dollars will be sent forward.

Michigan Ambulance Corps

Twenty-seven ambulance companies have been organized by the American Red Cross in this country for service on the European battlefields. So Michigan is represented by four of these units. The Michigan companies are:

No. 8—Detroit, Dr. Chas. Barstow, No. 11—Battle Creek, Dr. James Case, No. 15—Grand Rapids, Dr. Thomas D. Gordon, No. 21—Flint, Dr. Walter H. Winchester.

1878 1917

The Pioneer Store

First Class Goods. Right Prices.

Always on hand.

We are Headquarters for

Groceries and Provisions

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Shoes, Hardware,

Flour, Feed,

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT

Highest Market Price

Salling, Hanson Co.

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No ad. taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

FOR SALE—Dry Jackpine in a limited quantity. Phone Henry Stephens Grayling, Mich. 12-27-3

FOR SALE—80 acres, eighty rods south of DuPont plant. Address L. J. Miller, Route 2, Sandusky, Mich. 12-27-3

FOR SALE—Steel kitchen Range and dining table. Karl Folano, South side. Address general delivery, Grayling. 12-20-2

FOR SALE—One work horse, 11 years old, weight 1300 lbs. Sound and gentle. John Korch, Sigbee, Mich. 12-13-4

FOR SALE—Three year old sorrel horse; weight 1250 pounds. Inquire of Mrs. John Hanna, Beaver Creek. 12-13-4

New Idea in Pictures.

When the motion picture serial was first invented the idea created a great sensation. Now something as new as the serial has come. It's the series of five act photoplays, each one a complete drama, but the entire group connected by a continued story. Each, as it were, is the sequel of the one before. "Seven Deadly Sins" is the name of the first group of pictures produced under the new idea. Each of the seven has a widely known star. The seven sins are "Envy," "Pride," "Passion," "Greed," "Wrath," "Sloth" and "The Seventh Sin." The stars are Ann Murdock, Holbrook Hill, Shipley Mason, George F. Guern, Nance O'Neil, H. B. Warner and Charlotte Walker.

Will Have To Ad Postage.

The Avalanche will continue its plan of sending monthly statements to all our advertising patrons. Because of the increased cost of postage—we will have to add postage on all Want Column accounts. This will affect but a few, scarcely all our Want Column advertisers pay in advance. These accounts are so small that we cannot afford to pay the postage on them hereafter, so from now on we will add the cost of the stamps we use to the accounts. 12-27-2

WALL PAPERING and DECORATING

The latest and most approved designer wall covering. Also all kinds of house painting.

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

ORDERS PROMPTLY
LOOKED AFTER

Conrad Jorenson

Painter and Decorator
Phone 611 Grayling

WHY YOU SHOULD

Eat More Bread

Because Ten cents worth of flour contains

17 times as much energy as the same amount of eggs,
15 times as much as apples,
6 times as much as pork,
3 times as much as rice,
2 1/4 times as much as potatoes,
Twice as much as beans.

The above figures are from government tests of the relative food values of the different articles of diet.

Our Bread is Perfect Bread

Every process of its manufacture has been reduced to an exact science. When you eat our bread you know you are getting the MOST and the BEST for your money.

Model Bakery THOS. C. SIDY, Proprietor
THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

Advertising Space in this
Paper is a Good
Buy for any Business Man

WE feel more and more every day the great responsibility reposed in us as your druggists. People generally are becoming more and more each year to realize that in the filling of prescriptions the best quality of Pure Drugs are vitally necessary, and that it requires accurate, scientific compounding.

There is an iron-bound law in our store that all prescriptions that are entrusted to us MUST BE PERFECT IN QUALITY OF DRUGS AND COMPOUNDING.

A. M. LEWIS, Druggist

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 3

Miss Gladys Grant of Bay City is a guest of Miss Lucille Hanson.

Carlton Meilstrup was the guest of friends in West Branch New Year's.

Peter Hemmingson returned yesterday to Detroit, after a few days' visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lagrow were the guests of friends in West Branch New Year's.

Miss Nellie Charlefour left yesterday for Cadillac to remain for an indefinite time.

Miss Violet Woodruff left Monday for Hillman to visit her sister, Mrs. Gohl and family.

Miss Catherine O'Leary of Jackson, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Capstraw at Shoppemagon's Inn.

Miss Elsie Zalsman left last Wednesday to visit relatives and friends in Perry and Lansing.

Miss Mabel Nelson was home from Capac, Michigan, to spend Christmas day with her parents.

The Salting, Hanson Company store was closed all day Wednesday, on account of the annual inventory.

Will Fischer of Camp Custer visited his wife and parents here over New Year's, having secured a four-day furlough.

The Misses Eva and Metha Carrievau and Miss Hulda Sivrais attended a dancing party in West Branch New Year's night.

The Hospital Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Marius Hanson Thursday afternoon, Jan. 10th. Mrs. Hanson will be assisted by Mrs. A. J. Joseph.

Mrs. Charles Preston, daughter Frances and son Lester of Flint, returned Tuesday to their home in Flint after a few days' visit with Mrs. Preston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woodfield.

Lee Phelps, son of Supt. and Mrs. A. L. Phelps of the Game preserve, left Friday of last week and has enlisted in the Aviation corps. He went to Detroit where he took the examination for this branch of service, and was sent directly to Kentucky. He has been attending the High School here and would have graduated with the Class of 1918. His parents tried to persuade him to remain here until he had finished his school but he was anxious to enter his country's service.

Mrs. R. M. Roblin returned Saturday from Battle Creek, where she had spent the week. She was the guest of her son Robert at Camp Custer for two or three days, and spent a very pleasant day at the camp, Christmas.

Mrs. Roblin is very enthusiastic about the camp, and says the boys have very comfortable quarters, substantial food, and also that the Y. M. C. A.'s are fine. Robert is getting along nicely, and attends Officers' school four nights out of each week.

The LaMotte family held a reunion on New Year's that commenced during the forenoon of that day and lasted far into the night. The affair was held at the Peter E. Johnson hall on the South side, and in all there were about 125 present. There were present members of the LaMotte, Carrière, Sencartier, Gendron, Mayo, Lovely, and Sivrais families, besides a number of invited friends, making up a very merry party. Feasting and dancing were greatly enjoyed all day and will be a day long remembered by those present.

Returns of income for the year 1917 must be made on forms provided for the purpose before March 1, 1918. Because a good many people don't understand the law and won't know how to make out their returns, the government is sending in this expert to do it for them. But the duty is on the taxpayer to make himself known to the government. If he doesn't make return as required before March 1 he may have to pay a penalty ranging from \$20 to \$1,000; pay a fine, or go to jail. So if you don't want to take chances on going to jail, you better call on the income tax man. If you are not sure about being subject to the tax, better ask him and make sure. Whether you see the income tax man or not, you must make return if subject to tax.

Miss Alice Brink of Bay City has been spending several days here visiting her grandparents. She came in company with her cousin, Ralph Brink, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brink of Everett, Washington, who is with the U. S. Marines, and who was here on short leave, visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brink. Ralph will be remembered by many school mates, having formerly resided in Grayling.

Get your tires and tubes at Burke's garage.

Harry Connine returned yesterday to his studies at the U. of M., Ann Arbor.

Dr. C. F. Underhill of Lovells was a business caller in the city Wednesday.

Leg Schmaltz is among those enjoying short furloughs from Camp Custer.

Misses Doris and Carrie Lagrow entertained Miss Marie Gehl of West Branch over New Year's.

Waldemar Olson of Detroit is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Olson, and brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Charles Woodbury with her children of Bay City have been spending the holidays with her mother Mrs. Clara McLeod.

John Brown, who is attending the U. of M., has been enjoying the holidays visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown.

A large crowd enjoyed the dancing party at the Temple theatre New Year's night. The music furnished by Clark's orchestra was fine.

Mrs. Samuel Pollack and two children of Detroit have been visiting her mother, Mrs. Albert Kraus and other relatives over the holidays.

Walter Nelson was down from Johannesburg New Year's day visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nelson. He returned home yesterday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. Oscar Hanson, Friday afternoon, January 4th. Election of officers.

Harvey Wheeler left Saturday night to spend New Year's with his wife and family, who have been visiting relatives and friends for several days in Standish.

How many income-tax payers will there be in Grayling? If you can guess how many married persons living with wife or husband will have net incomes of \$2,000 or over and how many unmarried persons will have net incomes of \$1,000 or over this year, then you know. The collector of internal revenue estimates that there will be 60 taxpayers in this county.

Will J. Lauder, son of Mrs. O. W. Reeser, who has been spending the holidays here, and awaiting word from the war department, received a call yesterday to go to Augusta, Florida, and will leave for his destination on Jan. 5th. Mr. Lauder had been in Ann Arbor for several months receiving training in Ordnance work, from which he graduated Dec. 15th, and since then has been visiting at his home here.

Miss Alice Brink of Bay City has been spending several days here visiting her grandparents. She came in company with her cousin, Ralph Brink, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brink of Everett, Washington, who is with the U. S. Marines, and who was here on short leave, visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brink. Ralph will be remembered by many school mates, having formerly resided in Grayling.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Miss Vivian Bromwell is visiting her parents at Riverview for a week.

Mrs. A. L. Pond, has been visiting her son, Harry and family and other relatives here over the holidays.

Miss Rena Alstrom of East Jordan, is here visiting her sisters, Mrs. Chas. Adams and Miss Edith Alstrom.

The annual K. of P. ball will be an Easter party and will be given the Wednesday following Easter, April 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sullivan entertained the latter's mother, Mrs. Frank Trudeau of Onaway, over New Year's.

Mrs. Blanche Garreau and two children of Garde, Mich., spent New Year's here visiting at the Frank LaMotte home.

Harry Hill accompanied his cousin, Miss Bagnell to her home in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Wednesday afternoon, and will remain for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holliday were guests of friends in Saginaw over Sunday, Marshall Holiday is spending the remainder of the week in that city.

Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison of Saginaw, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillett over New Year's, and attended the Social club party Monday night.

Alfred Sorenson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Sorenson has been appointed chaplain of the 329th field artillery of the National army, located at Camp Custer.

Miss Hilda Peterson returned Tuesday to Detroit after a couple of days spent here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Emma, who returned to Pittsburg, Pa., after spending the holidays at her home.

E. S. Houghton has resigned his position of country treasurer and will devote his time to lumbering operation. His resignation is to take effect Jan. 7. His successor must be selected by a committee composed of the Judge of probate, County clerk and Prosecuting attorney.

The home of Carl Jensen on the South side was badly damaged by fire New Year's morning, at about eight o'clock. The fire started from an overheated stove, flames being first discovered coming thru the roof by neighbors. An alarm was immediately given and in a short time the fire was gotten under control. All furnishings were removed to safety. All was covered by insurance.

Subscription renewals have been coming in so fast that it has been impossible to check up on all our lists. We intend to have these credited up before another publication but it will be difficult to check out all not paid in advance this week so as to discontinue the same. Next week, unless other understanding has been agreed upon, subscriptions not paid in advance will be dropped.

Word has been received of the critical illness of Mrs. Blanche Metcalf of Saginaw, past National president of the Ladies' National League, at Socorro, New Mexico, where she and her husband had gone to spend the winter. Mrs. Metcalf organized the local camp here, Camp Wagner, and has been the installing officer at each election. She had made herself quiet well known from her frequent visits here.

Lee Phelps, son of Supt. and Mrs. A. L. Phelps of the Game preserve, left Friday of last week and has enlisted in the Aviation corps. He went to Detroit where he took the examination for this branch of service, and was sent directly to Kentucky. He has been attending the High School here and would have graduated with the Class of 1918. His parents tried to persuade him to remain here until he had finished his school but he was anxious to enter his country's service.

Mrs. R. M. Roblin returned Saturday from Battle Creek, where she had spent the week. She was the guest of her son Robert at Camp Custer for two or three days, and spent a very pleasant day at the camp, Christmas.

Mrs. Roblin is very enthusiastic about the camp, and says the boys have very comfortable quarters, substantial food, and also that the Y. M. C. A.'s are fine. Robert is getting along nicely, and attends Officers' school four nights out of each week.

The LaMotte family held a reunion on New Year's that commenced during the forenoon of that day and lasted far into the night. The affair was held at the Peter E. Johnson hall on the South side, and in all there were about 125 present. There were present members of the LaMotte, Carrière, Sencartier, Gendron, Mayo, Lovely, and Sivrais families, besides a number of invited friends, making up a very merry party. Feasting and dancing were greatly enjoyed all day and will be a day long remembered by those present.

Returns of income for the year 1917 must be made on forms provided for the purpose before March 1, 1918. Because a good many people don't understand the law and won't know how to make out their returns, the government is sending in this expert to do it for them. But the duty is on the taxpayer to make himself known to the government. If he doesn't make return as required before March 1 he may have to pay a penalty ranging from \$20 to \$1,000; pay a fine, or go to jail. So if you don't want to take chances on going to jail, you better call on the income tax man. If you are not sure about being subject to the tax, better ask him and make sure. Whether you see the income tax man or not, you must make return if subject to tax.

Appropriate services were held in the different churches New Year's morning.

Francis McDermid, who is employed at the DuPont plant visited at his home in Frederic New Year's.

Miss Florence Doty returned to her home in Grand Rapids after a week's visit with her sister Mrs. O. F. Schumann and family.

Dewey Pringle, of Bay City, who has been spending the holidays in Canada, is visiting his brother, Guy Pringle and wife.

Mrs. Addie Patterson arrived this morning from Pittsford, Mich., for her annual visit at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Palmer.

Sergeant Arthur McIntyre of Camp Custer was home over New Year's, visiting his mother. Art is instructor of machine gun practice.

Miss Lillian Bates returned Wednesday to Rochester to resume her teaching in the schools there, after spending the holidays at her home here.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-14

Frank Hill and son Fred, of Milford, Mich., were guests of the former's sister, Mrs. John M. Bunting and family last week. They returned home Monday night.

When Postmaster John Hum had to be taken the hospital for an operation, the affairs of the office were turned over to Ex-Postmaster Bates, who has since been actively looking after the office.

Sergeant Clyde Hum of the Ordnance department of Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., was called home by the death of his father, John F. Hum. He was given an eleven-day furlough.

Charles Fehr caught a pike at Portage lake Sunday, that weighed 26½ pounds and measured 47 inches in length. This is the largest reported so far this year, but now that the spawning season is open we believe this fine record will be broken.

Louie Joseph was home from the Great Lakes Naval training school to spend Sunday and New Year with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hymna Joseph, and his brothers and sisters. This is his first visit home since he entered the service as a member of the Medical corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bingham and two daughters were guests at Hilltop farm near Ypsilanti last week visiting Mrs. Bingham's mother, Mrs. Strong.

Miss Helen went on to Detroit to resume her school duties at the University of Detroit, the remainder of the family returning home Tuesday morning.

The big drive to raise funds for the Knights of Columbus of the army will soon be on. Just because you don't happen to be a Catholic should not prevent you from giving all you can spare. The K. C. camps are open to all denominations and like the Y. M. C. A. are doing valuable work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grover entertained relatives and friends, numbering about twenty-five at their home in Riverview, Monday afternoon and evening in honor of their son-in-law, William Fischer who was enjoying a furlough from Camp Custer, visiting his wife, who makes her home with her parents, in Riverview.

Regular mail service began on the Manistee & Northeastern railroad between Grayling and Manistee January 1st. This will be of great convenience to many along that line of railroad. The first pouches to go out were for Sigma, Manistee and Grand Rapids, the latter transferring to the G. R. & I. at Walton Junction.

Announcements were received by friends during the latter part of last week, of the marriage of Mr. Selwyn E. Dexter and Miss Myrtle L. Spencer, on Saturday, December 22th, at Hart, Michigan. The groom was a former resident of Grayling, and altho he left here several years ago, has made annual visits here and has many friends who extend happy congratulations to the young couple. Mr. Dexter is the son of Sylvester L. Dexter of Hart, and a brother of Mrs. P. D. Borchers of this city.

The Collector suggests that everybody start figuring up now his income and expenses so as to be ready with the figures when the expert arrives. Expenses, however, don't mean family expenses, money used to pay off the principal of a debt, new machinery, buildings, or anything like that. They mean what you spend in making your money—interest, taxes paid, hired help, amount paid for goods sold, seed, stock bought for feeding, rent (except for your dwelling), etc. Income includes about every dollar you get.

The members of the Grayling Social club with several guests enjoyed a dinner dance Monday evening. The committee had prepared a splendid dinner, which was served on small tables arranged in a circle with the center left free so that dancing could be enjoyed between courses. After the dinner the tables were cleared for cards, Mrs. Robt. Reagan and Mr. Robert Gillett holding the highest scores. At nine o'clock Clark's orchestra struck up a waltz and the floor was quickly filled with eager dancers. As the New Year dawned, the committee distributed horns, confetti, and colored paper and ribbons—and pandemonium reigned. It was a pretty affair and will be long remembered by those present. Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison, of Saginaw; Miss Helen Sherman, Lloyd Sherman, of Newberry; Mr. Read, of Wilmington, Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wescott, of Detroit.

Special Values for the First Friday and Saturday in 1918

Men's and Boys' Mackinaws

Ladies' and Girls' Coats at

1-4 off

1-3 off

20 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Pants, very special at

50 dozen Heavy Socks, worth 50 cents per pair, at

25 Per Ct. off

29 cents

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Quality Store

In a communication received by this paper, Collector of Internal Revenue, James J. Bratly, announces that a federal income tax officer will be sent into this county on February 4th and will be here until February 6th inclusive. He will have his office in the County Building in Grayling and will be there every day ready and willing to help persons subject to the income tax make out their returns without any cost to them for his services.

The newly elected officers of Grayling lodge No. 356 F. & A. M. were duly installed last week, Thursday night. The lodge is officered as follows: Frank Sales, W. M.; Charles Abbott, S. W.; Harry Hill, J. W.; Arthur Maxwell, S. D.; John C. Yahr, J. D.; John J. Niederer, Sec'y.; R. D. Connine, Treas.; Frank Freeland and Harry Simpson, stewards; Wm. Woodfield, marshal and Elmer Matson, chaplain. The latter retired as worshipful master after a most successful year of the lodge.

Knights of Pythias Elect Officers. New officers were elected last night in Portage Lodge, No. 141, Knights of Pythias. They are as follows: C. C. T. P. Peterson, V. C.—Emil Geigling, Prelate—Harry Simpson, M. of W.—C. J. Hathaway, M. of E.—O. P. Schumann, M. of F.—Geo. W. McCullough, K. of R. & S.—Ben Hardquist, M. of A.—Mike Brenner, I. G.—Robert Roblin, O. G.—L. J. Kraus. At this meeting it was decided that the annual K. of P. ball shall be an Easter party and will be held the Wednesday following Easter, April 3.

How Prevent Croup. In a child that is subject attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse, and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.

Knights of Pythias Elect Officers.

New officers were elected last night in Portage Lodge, No. 141, Knights of Pythias. They are as follows: C. C. T. P. Peterson, V. C.—Emil Geigling, Prelate—Harry Simpson, M. of W.—C. J. Hathaway, M. of E.—O. P. Schumann, M. of F.—Geo. W. McCullough, K. of R. & S.—Ben Hardquist, M. of A.—Mike Brenner, I. G.—Robert Roblin, O. G.—L. J. Kraus. At this meeting it was decided that the annual K. of P. ball shall be an Easter party and will be held the Wednesday following Easter, April 3.

How Prevent Croup. In a child that is subject attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse, and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.

How Prevent Croup.

In a child that is subject attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse, and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.

All Rips Sewed Free of Charge

With orders for Half Soles

The largest and finest selection of

Shoe Lacings

Polishes and Dressings...

of any store in Grayling.

Also ARCH SUPPORTS and HEEL CUSHIONS.

Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.

Next Door to Central Drug Store

The Simpson Co.

Phone 14

GROCERS

Prompt Delivery

Telephone and C. O. D. Orders Taken

SPECIAL SALE

of Canned Vegetables, Fruit, Berries, Jams, Preserves, etc., lasting three days—SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 5th, 7th and 8th. The quality and assortment is the best in the city, but we advise BUYING EARLY.

Extra Special these three days, 24 1-2 lbs. Gold Medal Flour \$1.59

PEAS	CANNED FRUIT	CATSUP
Olney's, best grade, can 25c, three for 60c. Hart or Olney Brand, telephone or tender sweet peas, can 15c, six for 75c. Richelieu Brand Early June or Telephone Style, can 18c, six for 95c.	Peaches, Pears, Plums and Apricots, good grade, can 18c, six for 90c. Peaches, Pears, Plums and Apricots, Richelieu Brand can 38c, three for \$1.00.	Olney Brand, pint bottle 25c, three for 65c.
CORN	CANNED BERRIES	BEANS
Olney or Richelieu Brand, can 20c, six for 95c. American Brand (solid pack) can 15c, six for 75c.	Strawberries or Raspberries, can 18c, six for 90c. Strawberries, Raspberries and Cherries, best grade, can 30c, three for 80c.	Olney's Pork and Beans No. 2 can 18c, six for 90c.
TOMATOES	JAMS	SALMON
Olney or Richelieu Brand, can 25c, six for \$1.25. Standard Tomatoes, solid pack, No. 3 can 20c, six for 90c.	Strawberry, Blackberry, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Currant, Quince and Raspberry, glass jar, each 35c, three for 90c.	Red, tall 1-lb. can 30c, three for 80c.
PUMPKIN	PRESERVES	MILK
Olney or Richelieu Brand, can 18c, six for 90c.	Cherry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum, Quince, tall glass, each 45c, three for \$1.15.	Pet Brand, tall size can 17c, twelve for \$1.75.
LIMA BEANS		SOUP
Olney Brand, can 18c, six for 95c.		Campbell's Tomato, can 15c, six for 70c. Snider's Tomato, tall can 15c, six for 70c.
		COFFEE
		Old Master, 1-lb. 40c, three lbs. for \$1.00. San Marto, 1-lb. 35c, three lbs. for 90c.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Try Old Master Coffee. Can't be beat. Costs more than the average but worth it

THE SANITARY STORE

Furniture

Floor Covering

"25"

Sorenson Bros.

For twenty-five years we have been steadily building a bigger and better business.

Undertaking

Picture Framing

**Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.
Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.**

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 1--1918.

be out of work in Norway.

ing.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Childish rage is not more diminished when it gets older and can yell louder.

Canadian C

ernment Agent

CANADIAN FREE 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agent

PRICE LOWERING SALE

Save Money

Our great Price Lowering Sale, lasting ten days will begin SATURDAY, JAN. 5. A glance at the prices offered below will convince you that you can afford to avail yourself of the opportunity to stock up on every article that you may require during the next year or two. A little money invested now will be a big saving to your pocket books.



1918 Has Begun

What will this year bring forth to the people of Grayling and vicinity? The future is always uncertain. We may only hope for the best—Health, Happiness and Prosperity. Your success means our success, therefore we are mutually interested. We want all these rewards that are justly due everyone, and this store will constantly aim to supply your wants and still be as saving to yourselves and families as consistent business policy will permit. A Happy New Year to all.

Read the Following Money-Saving Prices:

Shoe Department	Clothing Department	Mackinaws and Sweaters
One lot of 400 pairs Men's Work Shoes, all sizes, worth 4.00 to 6.00. Sale price \$3.15	Men's Collegian Clothing, 18.00 and 20.00 fall and winter clothing, Sale price \$15.50	Men's 7.50 and 8.50 Mackinaws, worth 10.00 to buy today, all colors and all sizes 36 to 48, Sale price \$6.25
One lot of <i>Quality</i> last year's shoes, cloth top, gun metal and patent leather, value this year up to 6.00. Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 and a few pair larger. Sale price \$2.90	Men's 12.00 and 14.00 grade, blues and stripes, Sale price \$9.75	Children's Mackinaws, sizes 4 to 10, Sale price \$3.95
Come in and see our Bargain Counter. Lot of things too numerous to mention.	A few boys' Overcoats, sizes 10 to 16, Sale price \$2.90	Men's Heavy Sweater, colors red, gray and blue, value 3.50, Sale price \$2.65
One lot of W. L. Douglas shoes. Gun metal, lace and blucher, stamped 3.25. Sale price \$2.89	Men's Casmerette Hose, Sale price per pair 21c	One lot Men's Sweaters, \$1.50 values 89c
Children's Comfy Slippers, sizes 6 to 11, Sale price 59c. Sizes 11 to 2, Sale price 75c	Men's Wool Hose, 35c and 50c quality, Sale price 23c	One lot Boys' Sweaters 43c
Ladies' black and brown and red Gaiters, worth up to \$1.00 a pair, Sale price 39c	One lot Men's Caps, 50c and 75c values, Sale price 39c	Men's \$7.00 All Wool Sweaters, Sale price \$5.75
	One lot Men's Leather Mittens, Sale price per pair 39c	Men's Canvas Gloves, Sale price per pair 10c

Sale Starts Saturday, January 5 and continues for Ten Days

MAX LANDSBERG

HOTEL BLOCK, GRAYLING, MICH.

HUMPHREYS'

Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedies are designed to meet the needs of families or individuals—something that not only cures, but also prevents disease. Have been in use for over sixty years.

No.	Remedy	Price
1.	Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc.	25c
2.	Cold, Cough, Whooping Cough, etc.	25c
3.	Diarrhea of Children and Adults, etc.	25c
4.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc.	25c
5.	Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, etc.	25c
6.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc.	25c
7.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, etc.	25c
8.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis, etc.	25c
9.	Scars, Eruptions, etc.	25c
10.	Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc.	25c
11.	Fever and Ague, Malaria, etc.	25c
12.	Piles, Hemorrhoids, Internal Hemorrhoids, etc.	25c
13.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head, etc.	25c
14.	Whooping Cough, etc.	25c
15.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing, etc.	25c
16.	Disorder of the Kidneys, etc.	25c
17.	Urinary Incontinence, etc.	25c
18.	Sore Throat, Quinsy, etc.	25c
19.	Grip, Grippe, La Grippe, etc.	25c
20.	Fold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.	

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE OF CROW WILLIAM AND ANN STREETS, NEW YORK.

Manistee & N. E. R. R.

Time Card
In effect May 6th, 1916.

Read Down.	Read Up.
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
7:00 12:25	lv Grayling ar 11:50 12:15
7:25 12:50	lv " ar 11:40
7:50 1:00	lv " ar 11:15 12:40
8:15 1:07	lv " ar 11:11 12:40
8:40 1:33	lv " ar 11:46 1:15
9:00 1:40	lv " ar 12:01 1:25
9:25 1:55	lv " ar 11:53 1:30
9:50 2:10	lv " ar 11:53 1:30
10:15 2:35	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
10:40 2:50	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
11:05 3:05	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
11:30 3:30	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
11:55 3:55	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
12:20 4:10	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
12:45 4:35	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
1:10 4:50	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
1:35 5:05	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
1:50 5:20	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
2:15 5:45	lv " ar 12:03 1:50
2:40 6:10	lv " ar 12:03 1:50

* Daily, except Sunday.
* Local freight trains.

J. Atwood Whitaker, M.D. Physician and Surgeon

Office over Postoffice.
Office hours 2 to 4 a. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Dr. Insley & Keyport Physicians & Surgeons

Office over Lewis' Drug Store.
Office Hours—2:45 to 7:30 p. m. Mornings and Sundays by appointment.
Residence on Pontiac Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

Bank of Grayling

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.
MARIUS HANSON
Proprietors.
Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

Dr. J. J. LOVE DENTIST

Phone 1271.
Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.
Office: Upstairs next to postoffice.

O. A. Canfield, D. D. S. DENTIST

OFFICE:
Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1:30-3 p. m.

GLEN SMITH Attorney and Solicitor,

Prosecuting Attorney
Fire Insurance
GRAYLING, MICH.
Phone 15-L.

Homer L. Fitch Attorney at Law

General practise. Real estate law. Abstracts examined. Estates settled and disposed of promptly. Office in court house. Phone 15-L. Res. phone 1242.

O. Palmer ATTORNEY AT LAW

FIRE INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
Office in Avalanche Building

O. P. Schumann Justice of the Peace

At Avalanche Office

AUCTIONEER

Business solicited. Good experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
A. ELLIS
Route 1, Roscommon, Mich.

GRAYLING PROOF.

Should Convince Every Grayling Reader.

The frank statement of a neighbor, telling the merits of a remedy, bids you pause and believe. The same endorsement by some stranger far away commands no belief at all. Here's a Grayling case. A Grayling citizen testifies. Read and be convinced.

W. A. McNeal, Chestnut St; Grayling, says: "My kidneys have been out of order at times, and the secretion have passed too frequently. Colds have settled on my kidneys, too. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills, which I get at Olson's Drug Store, at these times and they have strengthened my kidneys and rid me of the trouble entirely. Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. McNeal had. Foster-McMillan Co., Mfrs.; Buffalo, N. Y."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Most Effective.

"I have taken a great many bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and every time it has cured me. I have found it most effective for a hacking cough and for colds. After taking it a cough always disappears," writes J. R. Moore, Lost Valley, Ga. Obtainable everywhere.

COTTON GOODS COMPANY

BUILDING MODEL CITY

Constructing 100 Cottages with Hospital, Library, School and Meeting Hall.

A big cotton goods manufacturing company with offices in New York City and a million-dollar plant at Passaic, N. J., recently completed the purchase of 300 acres of land, comprising the whole village of Allwood, near Passaic, and has begun the construction of a model industrial city. Almost a thousand men are employed in the Passaic plant, which will be abandoned. Plans are to have a city of about 3,500 population. One hundred cottages will be built. There will be a hospital, library, school, and meeting hall. Twenty homes for the poor are to be put up at once. Homes will be purchased on monthly payments.

Social welfare workers, architects and industrial leaders have given advice to the president of the mills. His plan is regarded as the most advanced step of the kind, in some respects, that has been taken in this country. The present mill has rest rooms, nurses, and a dining hall. Dances have been given there every Saturday evening throughout the winter. There have been practically no labor troubles. —Industrial Conservation, New York.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost Is Small.

Notice.

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:

Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands lie of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Description of land situated in Crawford County, State of Michigan. The East half of the Northwest quarter of Sec. 34, Town 28 N., Range 14 W. Amount paid \$7.95 tax for year 1917.

Amount necessary to redeem, \$20.90 to which must be added the fees of the sheriff. Yours respectfully, Henry A. Bauman, Sheriff of Crawford County, Michigan.

Place of business: Grayling, Mich. Dated October 29, A. D. 1917. To Samuel H. Crowl, James Davidson, Margaret Davidson and Ebenezer J. Wright. Grantees under the last recorded deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land. John P. Phillips mortgagee, named in all undischarged recorded mortgages on said land. Proof of failure of service, State of Michigan) ss. County of Crawford) I do hereby certify and return, that after making careful inquiry and search I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of Samuel H. Crowl, James Davidson, Margaret Davidson and Ebenezer J. Wright, or of John P. Phillips, or either of them. Dated December 3rd, 1917. W. H. Cody, Sheriff of said county. 12-72-5

Bad Habits.

Those who breakfast at eight o'clock or later, lunch at twelve and have dinner at six are almost certain to be troubled with indigestion. They do not allow time for one meal to digest before taking another. Not less than five hours should elapse between meals. If you are troubled with indigestion correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets, and you may reasonably hope for a quick recovery. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Obtainable everywhere.

Notice by Purchaser Under Tax Sale.

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:

Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the County in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Situated in the State of Michigan, County of Crawford, to-wit: "The Northwest (N. W. 1/4) fractional quarter of Section one (1), township Twenty-six North (26 N.), Range Three (3) West, containing 138.17 acres more or less.

Amount paid \$9.31. Taxes for 1913. ADDISON M. DECOODERS. Place of business: 2027 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ills. 12-13-5

The Habit of Taking Cold.

With many people taking cold is a habit, but fortunately one that is easily broken. Take a cold sponge bath every morning when you first get out of bed—not ice cold, but a temperature of about 90 degrees F. Also sleep with your window up. Do this and you will seldom take cold. When you do take cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of it as quickly as possible. Obtainable everywhere.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-f. F. R. Deckrow. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE

Notice by Purchaser Under Tax Sale.

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in or liens upon the land herein described:

Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the County in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Situated in the State of Michigan, County of Crawford, to-wit: The North half (N. 1/2) of Northeast quarter (N. E. 1/4) of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Twenty-five North (25 N.), Range Three (3) West, containing 80 acres more or less.

Amount paid \$8.93. Taxes for 1913. ADDISON M. DECOODERS. Place of business: 2027 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ills. 12-13-5

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 1st day of August, A. D. 1916, by Cora Stephan of the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, Mortgagee unto Holger Hanson and Jane Hanson, of the same place, mortgagors which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crawford County, in Liber G, of Mortgages, on pages 194 and 195, on August 30th at 2 o'clock p. m.

And whereas said mortgage has been duly assigned to Oscar Palmer, by assignment bearing date of the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1917, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Crawford, February 23d A. D. 1917 in Liber F of mortgages on page 343, at 3 o'clock p. m., and the same is now owned by him.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Ten hundred and fifty nine dollars and ten cents principal and interest and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in chancery to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage whereby the power of said sale in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, here for at the front door of the court house, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the circuit court for said county) on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1918 at 10:00 o'clock of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section five (5) in town twenty six (26) north of range two (2) west containing sixty (60) acres more or less. Saving two (2) acres more or less heretofore deeded to Daniel Mosher of the same place in Crawford County Michigan. Dated December 11th 1917. Oscar Palmer Assignee of mortgage, Attorney for Assignee, Business Address, Grayling Mich. 12-13-13

How Prevent Croup.

In a child that is subject attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.

INSURANCE

It is more profitable to insure BEFORE the fire than AFTER

INSURE

Will not PREVENT the fire but it will give you a mighty thankful feeling after the flames have cleaned you out.

We represent some of the most substantial and prompt paying companies in the world, companies that do a tremendous business all over this country.

Only a trifling amount annually will protect you against the loss by fire of a life time of savings. Is it wise to delay even one single day?

O. Palmer FIRE INSURANCE and SURETY BONDS